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this document is part of a series; Proof that Ayanamsa applies to the Nakshatras only.

All the following documents are in 1 link;

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- 1_Jyotish lesson_Proof that Ayanamsa applies to the Nakshatras only.docx
- 1_Jyotish lesson_Proof that Ayanamsa applies to the Nakshatras only.mp4
- 1a_Bṛhat Saṃhitā confirm Varāhamihira's time 505-587 CE with sky observation.docx
- 1b_Bṛhat Saṃhitā_Varahamihira knew that ayanamsa was for Nakshatras only.docx
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- 2a_Proof the Jyotish zodiac is tropical, ayanamsa apply to stars/ Nakshatras only.docx
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Hindu astrology ignores that the equinox has moved

See Brihat Samhita_M. Ramakrishna Bhat_part 1_1981..... Ch.3 p 23

Or Brihat Samhita_P. Subrahmanya Sastri_Vol.1 and 2_full_1946..... Ch.3 p 22

Or Brihat Samhita_N.Chidambaram_1884_part 1..... Ch.3 p 23

Available here; <https://icedrive.net/s/NGG3jCT5RaACS2Y7bvy9YTAP6tBb> for free

famous Sanskrit, non-existent speculated verse Verse (Br̥hat Samhitā 3.1-2):

"मघाशु विषुवम् पूर्वम् फाल्गुनिष्वथा मध्यमम्

ज्येष्ठायाम् समतिक्रान्तम् तद्वत् सायानतोऽधुना।"

(Transliteration: "Maghāṣu viṣuvaṁ pūrvam Phalgunīṣvatha madhyamam,

Jyeṣṭhāyām samatikrāntam tadvat sāyanato'dhunā.")

Translation:

"Earlier, the equinox was in Maghā; then it was in (Pūrva) Phalgunī. Now it has moved to Jyeṣṭhā—this is the motion of the equinoxes (ayanachalanam)."

Looks like the above sanskrit quote is a non-existent speculation

You will **not** find the verse "मघाशु विषुवम् पूर्वम्" (Maghāṣu viṣuvaṁ pūrvam) In standard translations of the *Br̥hat Samhitā* in their main text. This includes the editions by scholars such as K.V. Sarma, P.V. Kane, and the Motilal Banarsidass Sanskrit-English editions. The phrase is absent from the chapters that discuss nakṣatras and equinoxes, including Chapter 3, which is often cited in secondary sources.

On top of it “ Earlier, **the equinox was in Maghā;**” that will bring the time back to 8954 BCE, and “ Now it has moved to Jyeṣṭhā” (impossible during Varahamihira’s lifetime); the end of Jyestha is 120° from the beginning of Magha, so to have the equinox in Jyestha was possible only in about 17,610 BC and **Antares (Jyestha) will align with the vernal equinox again in 10,200 AD.**

So the whole verse is a scam not written by Varahamihira, that is no surprise as many original Sanskrit text have been twisted and altered due to either misunderstanding or deliberate falsification (a common thing for “scholars” to be smarter than the authors, Vyasadeva or a bonafide Acarya), nobody can write or comment on Shastras if He is not a realised soul.

Rather the book(s) says

Verse 1 (Adhyāya 3, Śloka 1): Sanskrit Verse (Devanagari):

पुर्वमस्य दक्षिणायनमार्गोऽस्य ग्हातध्रिपतः उत्तरायणमार्गोऽपि प्रागसित कर्कातदितः (Or a similar variant depending on manuscript differences.)

Transliteration: dakṣiṇāyanamārgo'sya pūrvamāsīd ghaṭādhipāt | uttarāyaṇamārgo'pi prāgāsīt karkaṭāditaḥ ||

Word-by-Word Meaning:

- पुर्वमस्य (pūrvam) - Formerly
- दक्षिणायनमार्गः (dakṣiṇāyanamārgaḥ) - The path of the southern course (Dakshinayana)
- अस्य (asya) - Of the Sun
- ग्हातध्रिपतः (ghaṭādhipāt) - From the beginning of Dhaniṣṭhā (Ghaṭādhipa = Dhaniṣṭhā)
- उत्तरायणमार्गः (uttarāyaṇamārgaḥ) - The path of the northern course (Uttarayana)
- अपि (api) - Also
- प्रागसित (prāk) - Previously
- कर्कातदितः (karkaṭāditaḥ) - From the start of Karkāṭa (Cancer)

Translation: "Formerly, the Sun's southern course (Dakshinayana) began from Dhaniṣṭhā, and his northern course (Uttarayana) started from the beginning of Karkāṭa (Cancer)."

(Note: Some editions replace "Karkāṭa" with "Āśleṣā's end,". This variation arises from manuscript differences.)

Verse 2 (Adhyāya 3, Śloka 2!) (likely 3.3 or 3.4, depending on edition) from *Bṛhat Saṃhitā* (P. Subrahmanya Sastrī edition) that follows the Sun's solstice (ayana) discussion, along with a word-by-word breakdown and translation:

Sanskrit Verse (Devanagari): अयानं दक्षिणं प्राहुः कर्कातदिनी राशयः उत्तराणि च मकरादिन्यथोदगयानं विदुः

Transliteration: ayanam dakṣiṇam prāhuḥ karkaṭādīni rāśayaḥ | uttarāṇi ca makarādīnyathodagayanam viduḥ ||

Word-by-Word Meaning:

- अयानं (ayanam) - Course (solstice movement)
- दक्षिणं (dakṣiṇam) - Southern
- प्राहुः (prāhuḥ) - They declare (ancient seers/texts say)
- कर्कातदिनी (karkaṭādīni) - Starting with Karkāṭa (Cancer)
- राशयः (rāśayaḥ) - Zodiac signs
- उत्तराणि (uttarāṇi) - Northern

- (ca) - And
- (makarādīni) - Starting with Makara (Capricorn)
- (atha) - Thus
- (udagayanam) - Northern course (Uttarāyaṇa)
- (viduḥ) - They know

Translation: "The southern course (Dakṣiṇāyana) is declared to begin with the zodiac sign Cancer (Karkāṭa), and the northern signs starting with Capricorn (Makara) are known as the northern course (Uttarāyaṇa)."

Was there contradictions in Br̥hat Sam̐hitā ? The division of **nakshatras (padas)** into **zodiac signs (rāśis)** is primarily discussed in **Chapter 98 (Nakṣatravibhāga Adhyāya)**. That is 0° Asvini starts at 0°Aries, it also appear in earlier chapters (e.g., Ch. 3, 8, or 27) when discussing planetary movements or astrological effects. But this was valid at the time of Varahamihira as we have seen the shift of the zodiac and stars (ayanamsa or Ayanacalana), otherwise the above verses will contradict the whole Chapter 98 (Nakṣatravibhāga Adhyāya). Unfortunatly Hindus stick their head in the sand, and follow blindly and fanatically the “tradition” taking only the **Chapter 98 (Nakṣatravibhāga Adhyāya) as the Summum bonum ignoring Br̥hat Sam̐hitā ch 3.1-2 & 3, astronomical evidence and the time when** Varahamihira was living was coincidentally corresponding closely to the 0° ayanamsa period.

Chapter 98 (Nakṣatravibhāga Adhyāya says; The number of stars constituting the constellations from Aswini are 3, 3. 6, 5, 3,1, 5, 3, 6, 5, 8, 15, 5, 1, 1, 5, 4, 3, 11, 2, 8, 3, 5, 100, 15, 8 and 32 respectively. is there a reference which stars are these with their name.

Here is a **detailed table** of the 27 Nakshatras (constellations) in *Br̥hat Sam̐hitā* along with their **number of stars** and their **modern astronomical identifications** based on classical Jyotiṣa and Western astronomy cross-references:

Table: 27 Nakshatras with Star Counts & Identified Stars
(Based on Varāhamihira’s Br̥hat Sam̐hitā and modern correlations)

Nakṣatra	No. of Stars	Western Name	Primary Star(s)	constellation
1. Aśvinī	3	β, γ Arietis (Hamal’s companions)	β Ari (Sheratan), γ Ari (Mesarthim)	Aries

Nakṣatra	No. of Stars	Western Name	Primary Star(s)	constellation
2. Bharanī	3	35, 39, 41 Arietis	35 Ari	Aries
3. Kṛttikā	6	Pleiades (M45)	Alcyone (η Tau), Electra, Maia, etc.	Taurus
4. Rohiṇī	5	Hyades (Aldebaran + 4)	Aldebaran (α Tau), θ^1 , θ^2 Tau, γ Tau (Hyadum I)	Taurus
5. Mṛgaśīrṣa	3	Orion's Head	λ , φ^1 , φ^2 Orionis	Gemini
6. Ārdrā	1	Betelgeuse	α Orionis (Betelgeuse)	Gemini
7. Punarvasu	5	Castor + Pollux + 3	Castor (α Gem), Pollux (β Gem), ρ Gem, etc.	Cancer
8. Puṣya	3	γ , δ , θ Cancri	δ Cnc (Asellus Australis)	Cancer
9. Āśleṣā	6	Hydra's Head	δ , ϵ , ζ , η , ρ , σ Hydrae	Cancer
10. Maghā	5	Regulus + 4	Regulus (α Leo), η Leo, γ Leo (Algieba)	Leo
11. Pūrva Phalgunī	8	δ , θ , ϵ Leo + 5	δ Leo (Zosma), θ Leo (Chertan)	Leo
12. Uttara Phalgunī	15	Denebola + 14	Denebola (β Leo), 93 Leo, 72 Leo	Leo/Virgo
13. Hasta	5	Corvus Cluster	δ , γ , ϵ , β Corvi	Virgo
14. Chitrā	1	Spica	α Virginis (Spica)	Virgo
15. Svātī	1	Arcturus	α Boötis (Arcturus)	Libra
16. Viśākhā	5	α , β , γ , ι Librae + 1	α Lib (Zubenelgenubi), β Lib (Zubeneschamali)	Libra
17. Anurādhā	4	δ , ϵ , π , ρ Scorpii	δ Sco (Dschubba)	Scorpio
18. Jyeṣṭhā	3	α , σ , τ Scorpii	Antares (α Sco)	Scorpio
19. Mūla	11	Scorpius Tail	ϵ , μ , ζ , η , θ , ι , κ , λ , ν , ν , ξ Sco	Sagittarius
20. Pūrva Āṣādhā	2	δ , ϵ Sagittarii	δ Sgr (Kaus Media), ϵ Sgr (Kaus Australis)	Sagittarius

Nakṣatra	No. of Stars	Western Name	Primary Star(s)	constellation
21. Uttara Āṣāḍhā	8	ζ, σ, φ, τ, etc. Sagittarii	ζ Sgr (Ascella), σ Sgr (Nunki)	Sagittarius
22. Śravana	3	α, β, γ Aquilae	Altair (α Aql), β Aql (Alshain)	Capricorn
23. Dhaniṣṭhā	5	Delphinus Cluster	α, β, γ, δ Delphini	Aquarius
24. Śatabhiṣak	100	Aquarius Globular Clusters	γ Aqr (Sadachbia), multiple faint stars	Aquarius
25. Pūrva Bhādrapadā	15	α, β Pegasi + 13	Markab (α Peg), Scheat (β Peg)	Pisces
26. Uttara Bhādrapadā	8	γ Peg + Andromeda stars	Algenib (γ Peg), α And (Alpheratz)	Pisces
27. Revatī	32	Pisces Circlet	ζ Psc, η Psc, etc. (Pisces' western stars)	Pisces

Key Notes:

Śatabhiṣak's "100 stars" refers to the faint cluster near γ Aquarii, not individually catalogued stars.

Some stars (e.g., in Mūla) are deep-sky objects (e.g., Scorpius' tail stars).

Revatī's 32 stars include the **Pisces Circlet** + surrounding stars.

Kṛttikā's 6 stars = 6 brightest Pleiades (out of 9 visible).

References in *Bṛhat Saṃhitā*:

Chapter 98 (Nakṣatra-Vibhāga): Lists nakshatras and their extents. The division of **nakshatras (padas) into zodiac signs (rāśis)** is primarily discussed in **Chapter 98 (Nakṣatravibhāga Adhyāya)**. That is 0° Asvini starts at 0° Aries, and each rashi or sign contains exactly 9 padas, it also appear in earlier chapters (e.g., Ch. 3, 8, or 27) when discussing planetary movements or astrological effects. **But this was valid at the time of Varahamihira as we have seen the shift of the zodiac and stars (ayanamsa or Ayanacalana),** Unfortunately Hindus stick their head in the sand, and follow blindly and fanatically the "tradition" taking only the **Chapter 98 (Nakṣatravibhāga Adhyāya) as the Summum bonum ignoring Bṛhat Saṃhitā ch 3.1-2 & 3, astronomical evidence and the time when** Varahamihira was living. That was coincidentally corresponding closely to the 0° ayanamsa period or a bit after.

Chapter 14 or 15 (Nakṣatra-Phala): Describes effects based on stars' brightness.

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